ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL, *President of the Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide;" "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Vennor's Almanac for 1885"; formerly Associate Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."*

CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 26—Sun rises, 5.14, sets 6.48.
Friday, 27—Moon in conjunction with Venus.
Saturday, 28—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
Sunday, 29—Tenth after Trinity; new moon 8.00 morn; sun eclipsed.
Monday, 30—Sun rises 5.18, sets 6.41.
Tuesday, 31—Jupiter and Uranus in conjunction with the moon.
Wednesday, September 1—St. Giles.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the week ending Wednesday, September 1st: Changeable, windy weather—[illegible], with high winds and gales, especially along the Atlantic coasts and Gulf of St. Lawrence—Showery with heavy rains over the South and South-West—August end cloudy and cold generally—September opening cool.

For the week ending Wednesday, September 8th—Opens cool, with frosts in Canada and the Northern United States—Showery and windy, local storms—followed by hot weather for September—week closes with wind and rain. (Heavy rains in sections.)

THE PROSPECTUS of *Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide* for 1887 will shortly be ready. It is mailed free on application.

IN CONVERSATION with Mr. R. L. FYFE, captain of the Kingston, Jamaica, cricket club, recently on a visit to this city I learned that ice sometimes forms on the tops of the highest hills there. The heat, he states, is no greater than that felt in New England.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE, Washington, for July, reports in its *Special Bulletin* that killing frost occurred on Mount Washington, on the night of the 12th.

The temperature has been from 1° to 4° below the normal in all States east of Mississippi river, except in western Illinois and Wisconsin, and above the normal in the States west of this river, except in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The greatest departures were in Dakota and Montana, where the temperature was from 3° to 8° above the normal. At Washington City the temperature was 4° below the normal for the month.

The precipitation was above the normal in Delaware, Maryland, southern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia and Florida, also in the western portions of North and South Carolina, and on the Pacific coast; elsewhere the precipitation was below the normal, except at Oswego, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., Moorhead, Minn., and Palestine, Texas, where it was above the normal.

The greatest excess occurred at Washington City, 6.4 inches; Baltimore, Md., 4.5 inches; Augusta, Ga., 3.1 inches; Jacksonville, Fla., 9.0 inches; Pensacola, Fla., 3.2 inches; Memphis, Tenn., 2.5 inches.

The greatest deficiency of rainfall occurred in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois, where it ranged from two to five inches. Omaha had the greatest deficiency, 5.5 inches; Des Moines had 4.1 inches, and Keokuk 4 inches.

ROASTING PROCTOR.

Mr. E. F. TEST has been roasting PROCTOR in the *Herald* of Omaha. PROCTOR declared that the weather cannot be scientifically forecast more than a few hours by any one. Mr. TEST shows that it can and has been. PROCTOR declares those who, like myself, study the weather, the seasons and astronomy from an astro-meteorological standpoint either knaves or fools. Mr. TEST thus concludes an able letter:—

"Centuries ago Thales, a Milesian, forecast the seasons, and, in our modern era, Kepler, the illustrious discoverer of the laws of the universe, indulged in the knavish (?) and foolish (?) practice of studying the weather from his standpoint. In our own day earnest, studious men, like Raphael of England, Delaunay of France, Smith of Montreal, Blake of Kansas, Mansill of Illinois, and Vennor and Tice, now dead, have sought to revive this old and neglected, but beautiful science. They have striven hard, and with success, to apply it to the benefit of navigation, agriculture and commerce, and those now living don't propose to be denounced as 'fools and knaves.' Modesty, at least, should compel such men as Proctor to reserve their opinions until they know what they are talking about, taking care not to make themselves inconsistent in their own writing. By the authorities given Proctor is in a remarkable minority, and though he may be robed and crowned by all the royal societies in the British empire, nothing can obscure the tips of his ears, if such are his crude opinions."

SEPTEMBER FORECAST.

A south-western weather man has been talking all summer of a very dry, hot September. This may be so as regards those states in the southwest near the base of the Rockies, where the climate is much drier, and in fact entirely different from that enjoyed by the majority of my readers in Canada, the Eastern, Middle and North-western states. In those portions of the continent I still adhere to my almanac forecasts made this time last year, and which promise, generally speaking, a considerable amount of cool, stormy weather during the month we are about to enter. August has been hot in places, cool in places, stormy in places, and wet in places; September will likely have the same reported concerning it, with the addition of "stormy everywhere." Heat will be felt in the fore-half of the month in those sections where great heat was experienced during July and August. The storms of September, 1886, will however be its chief feature, and prove remarkable, sweeping over this continent passing off the coasts, and finally spreading their fury over England and Northern Europe. The last week of the month, as long since calculated and printed by myself, promises an equinoctial storm of great severity. For that matter, every week in the month seems likely to have its severe storms.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Special Advocate Reports.

ONTARIO WEST.

Warm, dry and hot weather characterized July here. The month passed without one beneficial rainfall to vegetation and as a natural consequence spring crops and pastures have suffered and still continue to suffer badly from the drought. The weather has been all that could be desired for the work of harvesting and hay, fall wheat and barley have been secured in an excellent condition. Of the six warm periods during the month that which marked its entry was the most intense. The warm waves were pretty evenly distributed over the month, the most protracted being that which characterized the last week and closing days. The intervening cool terms were all of brief duration. None lasted longer than two days, with one exception during the third week. There was quite a heavy hoar frost on the morning of the 12th, and 22nd days; this is very unusual in this section. Another feature worthy of note was the prevalence of fog during the third week. The electrical disturbances of the month were of the very mildest character occurring in the second, third and fourth week and closing days. Very cool evenings and nights marked the entire month.

Amberley. RALPH BUGLASS.

NEW YORK NORTH.

"He who is light of heart when Fortune frowns,
He is a king, though crownless in the towns."

We read of reports from over 500 special correspondents of a summary of crops which also touches upon the unprecedented heat and drouth in many sections throughout the states in June and July, this is however but a drop in the bucket compared with the great number of disasters of various kinds in the world in a few years past. The tempest, the bursting storm cloud, the cyclone and tornado, the belching crater pouring forth its lava, together with great loss of life and property from other causes makes truly an alarming picture. Only as the astronomers give assurance that the series of years in which the planets were to cause much disorder among the tides and affairs of the world on land and sea will end with 1886 could many take heart. Have had a cool month generally, according to forecast, with occasional thunderstorm here, also dry weather from June 18 up to July 10. Have had only 13 bright days; one very cold term about the 22nd, some looking for a frost; 48° was the lowest morning reading, and 87° the highest at midday.

Malone. M. T. COLE.

WISCONSIN.

July was a very remarkable month long to be remembered as the dryest and having the hotest day of any July within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The mean temperature at noon was 81° 17 compared with 83° 18 in 1885, and 80° 11 in 1884.

Maximum 102° on the 6th and remained at this high figure from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and was up to 90° in the shade at 8 p.m. In the sun the mercury went up to 118. Minimum 70° on the 12th and 17th. Total appreciable rainfall was 1 inch 9th, ¼ 11th, ¼ 19th and one sixteenth on 28th. The total rain for May, June and July four and one-sixteenth inch. Scarcely more than normal for either one of the months for a series of years past in this "upper lake region." All crops suffering. 25 clear and fair days out of 31, and very moderate winds during the month.

Shawano. W. S. WOOD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters should be addressed direct to my private residence, 31 ARCADE STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. *For a personal reply enclose stamp.*

A LADY WHO CONVERTS WEATHER SCEPTICS TO THE SMITH WAY OF THINKING.

[225] SIR,—I have made a great many converts to your weather prophecies. I often say to my friends "You cannot do this or that on such a day because it is going to storm." I have been laughed at, but they have been willing afterwards to acknowledge the correctness of the predictions.

Salem, Mass. E. M. S.

ONTARIO DRY TERM—THE WEATHER LIKELY TO FOLLOW IT.

[226] SIR,—When do you think this dry and scorching weather (Aug. 8) will end? 2. What kind of weather is likely to follow this drought?

Amberley, Ont. R. BUGLASS.

1. It has "cooled" here a considerable time, and quite cool weather has been experienced, presume it has been the same in Western Ontario. 2. The "September forecast" in this issue answers your second question.

The best medical authorities acknowledge the great value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an excellent remedy for sick-headache. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for them.

A Question of Pronunciation.

"Can you direct me to the Chateaugay Hotel?" asked a lady on the platform at White Bear Station on Sunday afternoon.

"The Chatowgay?" was the answer with a perceptible accent on the second syllable. "No, I are no stranger here."

"I think the Chatawgay is to the left of the track, some distance up," volunteered a well dressed lady with eye-glasses near by, who looked very classical accented the "aw."

"The Chategay, I think, is to the right of the track," spoke up the husband of the woman with the eye-glasses.

"Can't anybody tell us where the Chatergay is?" at length asked the six-year-old child of the lady who made the first inquiry, in a whining tone.

"Probably the man with the peanut stand there can direct you to the Chattongay," remarked a well-dressed gentleman who had heard the inquiries. "He looks like an old resident of this place."

"The Shaddegay? sure; go down to the lake and foller along till you see the sign of the Hotel Shaddegay, an' that's it," answered the old timer, who knew not only where it was but how its name was pronounced.—*St. Paul Globe.*

The Humble Cent.

The humble cent has at last made its way into San Francisco. Nothing is so amusing in Western manners as the lofty scorn the people entertain for any coin of less value than five cents. The poor people lead in this aversion, although common sense should teach them that they are the losers by a system which divides a dollar into twenty parts instead of a hundred. The United States Treasury will make coinage to a cent, but a little country bank out West thinks itself degraded if asked to do the same thing. The West has still much to learn as to the value of small things. —*Philadelphia Call.*

A Painter Prince.

The Duc d'Aumale, talking in joke at the academy about his exile, said that if the worst came to the worst, he could set up in the bric-a-brac business. "As for Joinville," he added, "he will be able to earn his living by painting." He is convinced of that since an incident which occurred while he was admiral of the fleet. One day, when stationed in the Bay of Naples, he went ashore in mufti in the admiral's boat, carrying in his hand his water-color box. A cicerone took charge of him and conducted him toward Vesuvius. Having remarked a fine view, Joinville sat down and began a water-color. The cicerone meanwhile had become quite familiar, for he had finally concluded that Joinville, as he had been rowed ashore in the admiral's boat, could be no other than the admiral's valet de chambre. As Joinville went on with his sketch the cicerone watched him with increasing interest and at last said:

"You know that picture is very good, very good. You might earn more money by painting than you earn on board the ship. I know lots of English people who would buy pictures like that. I'll make you a proposition if you like to give up your situation and stay here. I will give you board and lodging, find customers for your water-colors and we'll divide the profits."

Joinville never received a more pleasing compliment in his life.

THE ALEUTS OF ALASKA.

The Dangerous Occupation of Catching Sea-Otter—Out at Sea.

[Lieut. Frederick Schwatka.]

The principal business of the Aleuts at home—I mean on the Aleutian Islands—is catching sea-otter, and a dangerous, hardy occupation it is. It represents an annual out-put of about $5,000 animals, worth $500,000 in the wholesale market, and, as we generally find with fancy furs, used more for ornamentation than service, this value increases many times more by the time it gets made into articles. This animal, the sea otter, extends along the southern boundary of Alaska wherever it faces the water of the Pacific ocean, although within a radius of fifty to seventy-five miles from the central islands of the Aleutian group they seem to be the most plentiful, nearly half the annual catch being killed about here within a distance that would be visible from the tops of the highest hills of the central islands.

Just at the present time the Alaska Commercial company, the same that leases the seal islands, have almost a perfect monopoly of the sea-otters secured by the Aleuts, for the reason that no undertaking can be carried on in this part of Alaska unless it is able to command enough money to fit out a ship to reach this portion, however small the vessel may be or short the voyage. The sea-otter is well named by the addition of the prefix to his title, for though generally found in the sea bordering the land, those borders are very wide, and he is oftener seen forty and fifty to even a hundred miles away than close to shore, which he seldom frequents. His capture, therefore, necessitates long journeys to sea by the Aleut fishermen—journeys which become very dangerous during stormy weather, or especially those storms which are liable to spring up when they are far from land, tempted thither by fine weather. Days may pass without seeing an animal, and as the otter is exceedingly wary, several may be sighted before one is captured.

But despite these disappointments, the Aleuts, like the Esquimaux, are exceptionally patient people and remain steadily to one spot until the otter is captured or their voyage is broken up by a violent storm. Sometimes they are cast away on the little barren islets, and instances are known where they have had to live here for months, and even years, on mussels thrown up by the breakers and the various kinds of seaweed that are strewn along the shore. Sometimes these isolations are not altogether accidental, if mussels and seaweed are plentiful and the sea otter catch from these places justify the hardy Aleuts in such "roughing it." It is said that in hunting the otter they start from the shore in their skin canoes in an irregular way, joking and talking loudly on all matters, being under a leader, however. As the land turns blue behind them, or an otter be seen before that time, a signal from the leader imposes the silence of death on them, and the mass of canoes separates into a widely deployed skirmish line, at intervals of 200 to 300 feet, the flanks being thrown forward to form a sort of bow or semicircle, convex to the land, concave to the open sea.

In this deployed manner they advance, scanning the water in every direction until a sea-otter's head is seen to bob up to let the animal breathe, which it does every five or ten minutes, staying above about as many seconds. The first one to set eyes upon it points to it with his paddle and the semicircle of hunters becomes a circle, with the spot where the otter's head had disappeared the center. Thus their prey is silently surrounded, and they watch for his appearance within the fatal ring. If not surrounded the first time the circle of hunters may have to disperse two or three times until the animal is gotten within, from which it does not seem to attempt to escape by swimming under the line of boats.

Once within, the radius of the circle is slowly decreased, beating the water with their paddles to prevent the animal from coming their way. The weapons used are spears, and when the cordon has become so small that it brings the hunters to within striking distance one of the most expert hurls his spear, and if the stroke has been a lucky one—and it usually is, so careful are they with the first—the head of the weapon is buried beneath the skin, the handle becomes separated and floats away, but to the head is attached a line, and at its other end is an inflated seal skin as a float. This the otter has as an additional burden to carry down with him when he dives, requiring extra exertion, and as soon as he comes to the top to breathe again he is very likely to get one or two more fastened to him.

The intervals between his appearances become less and less until he becomes so exhausted he falls an easy prey to their weapons. The Aleut whose weapon caused the animal's death—which is told by every weapon having a distinctive mark—is voted by the party as the owner of the skin, but the one who struck it first also receives from the owner some compensation for his part.

How to Treat the Teeth.

[Health Journal.]

The teeth should be washed with a stiff brush on rising, and with an old, used brush immediately after each meal, always employing lukewarm water or holding cold water in the back part of the mouth until it is warmed. Never eat an atom after the teeth have been washed for the night. Always use the brush slowly, lest by a slip a tooth may be scaled or broken. After eating let the bristles of the brush be moved up and down by a twisting motion, making each one a tooth-pick. A yellowish tint to a tooth is proof of its soundness; hence do not seek to keep them of a pearly whiteness. It destroys them.

BEGINNING OF THE SIEGE.

Constructing Rifle-Pits in the Rear of Vicksburg—Bits of Lively Experience.

[Gen. Grant's Paper in The Century.]

We had no siege-guns, except thirty-two-pounders, and there were none at the west to draw from. Admiral Porter, however, supplied us with a battery of navy guns of large caliber, and with these, and the field artillery used in the campaign, the siege began. The first thing to do was to get the artillery in batteries where they would occupy commanding positions; then establish the camps under cover from the fire of the enemy, but as near up as possible; and then construct rifle pits and covered ways, to connect the entire command by the shortest route. The enemy did not harrass us much while we were constructing our batteries. Probably their artillery ammunition was short, and their infantry was kept down by our sharpshooters, who were always on the alert and ready to fire at a head whenever it showed itself above the rebel works.

In no place were our lines more than 600 yards from the enemy. It was necessary, therefore, to cover our men by something more than the ordinary parapet. To give additional protection sand-bags, bullet-proof, were placed along the tops of the parapets far enough apart to make loopholes for musketry. On top of these, logs were put. By these means the men were enabled to walk about erect, when off duty, without fear of annoyance from sharpshooters. The enemy used in their defense explosive musket balls, thinking, no doubt, that, bursting over our men in the trenches, they would do some execution. I do not remember a single case where a man was injured by a piece of one of these shells. When they were hit, and the ball exploded, the wound was terrible. In these cases a solid ball would have hit as well. Their use is barbarous, because they produce increased suffering without any corresponding advantage to those using them.

The enemy could not resort to our method to protect their men, because we had an exhaustible supply of ammunition to draw upon, and used it freely. Splinters from the timber would have made havoc among the men behind.

There were no mortars with the besiegers, except those that the navy had in front of the city; but wooden ones were made by taking logs of the toughest wood that could be found, boring them out for six or twelve-pounder shells, and binding them with strong iron bands. These answered as coehorns, and shells were successfully thrown from them into the trenches of the enemy.

The labor of building the batteries and of intrenching was largely done by the pioneers, assisted by negroes who came within our lines and who were paid for their work; but details from the troops had often to be made. The work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and when an advanced position was secured and covered from the fire of the enemy, the batteries were advanced.

By the 30th of June there were 220 guns in position, mostly light field pieces, besides a battery of heavy guns belonging to and manned and commanded by the navy. We were now as strong for defense against the garrison of Vicksburg as they were against us; but I know that Johnson was in our rear, and was receiving constant reinforcements from the east. He had at this time a larger force than I had had at any time prior to the battle of Champion's Hill.

"Periodicals" and "Regulars."

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Chicago publishing house employs "periodicals." But the periodicals are not newspapers and magazines at intervals of publication, but able and often brilliant men, who are "periodical drinkers." They remain sober for weeks at a time, then suddenly "go on a spree" for several days, and come back wrecked in health and purse. These men are capable of earning big wages; but on account of the "risk" of their untrustworthiness—they get only about one-third of what their talents entitle them to.

This is a powerful temperance lecture all by itself. An observing person thinks that steady drinkers are decreasing in numbers, but that periodical drinkers are becoming more common. Perhaps the race of steady drinkers is dying out—killing itself off—and the "periodicals" are their descendants—the remnant. The offspring of the "periodicals" may be only epileptic and the type itself finally die out altogether. It is a hopeful, if not very well founded, theory.

Restored to Life.

[Exchange.]

A country editor lay in an unconscious condition, and for some time was feared that he was dead. "Can you rouse him, doctor?" was anxiously asked. "No," the physician replied, "I fear that life is extinct." Then the editor's assistant bent over and whispered in his ear: "A gentleman wants to put an advertisement in the paper." Immediately the unconscious man's face showed signs of returning life, and, struggling to a sitting posture, he said feebly: "How many lines?"

Forgot to Thank Him.

[New York Mail.]

It is said of the Boston girl who got lost up in the Catskills the other day that she shouted in an intellectual tone of voice: "I require assistance from some honorable man of culture and refinement." When the farmer found her was leading her back to the hotel she asked him if he was a regular subscriber to The Atlantic Monthly and if he had read "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." And when he said "No," she forgot to thank him for his assistance.

The Advocate

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Hotel Directory.

MOIR'S HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Que.
This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests. Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.
NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM accommodation for the convenience of Commercial Travellers.
First-class Stables.
MRS. MOIR, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
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First-class accommodation for the travelling public.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.
Telephone connection with Athelstan and Dundee, Que., and Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.
First-class table. Delicacies in season.
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Parties conveyed to the Lakes, Woods and Chasm. Free Carriage to and from all trains. Telephone connection with the house.
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ALBION HOTEL,
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Centrally located. Charges moderate.
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DOMINION HOTEL,
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This new and well appointed house is now ready for the reception of guests. Good table. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Fire-proof building and fire-proof safe attached to the house. First-class stables.
Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
L. CHRETIEN, Proprietor.
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LAROCQUE'S HOTEL,
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Good Accommodation. Excellent Table. Comfortable Stabling.
A. LAROCQUE, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
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Horse and Boat Livery attached, and Guides furnished when required.
The Hotel is situated on the Province Line between Dundee, Que., and Fort Covington, N.Y. Daily Ferry to connect with Cars and Boats at Cornwall. Also direct connection with Montreal daily by the M. & C. J. Railway. Daily Stage to and from Malone.
Agent for Farming Implements.
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Mr. KELLY announces to his friends that his hotel is provided with a First-class Bar, Comfortable Rooms and Good Tables.
Livery attached to Hotel.
Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Hotel one Minute's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
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Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Comfortable Stabling.
First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.
T. H. PALING, Proprietor.

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One door west of the old stand. House refitted and re-furnished in first-class style, affording superior accommodation.
CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

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First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. ISRAEL LEMAY, Proprietor.

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Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the general public; first-class table with Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c., of the best description at the bar. Good Stabling and Shed accommodation.
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AMERICAN HOUSE,
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This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and has recently refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.
IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.
Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season at fishing. Conveyance to and from the river, and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.
THOMAS LEE, Proprietor.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry O. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is thought probable that other animals in the Levis quarantine will have to be destroyed. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the contagion. Owners of stock in the quarantine are only admitted on the condition it is said, of taking a bath and having their clothing burned before leaving. The earth of the roadway used by the diseased animals is even being burnt to the depth of a foot. A local "vet," says the Government will probably be also compelled to buy and destroy all the stock of the farmers around the quarantine.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 27.—The Provincial Liberal-Conservative convention closed at a late hour last night. It was decided not to draw up a formal platform, but instead to have a series of resolutions. These were as follows: First, loyalty to the British connection; second, endorsation of the Canadian Pacific policy of the Dominion Government; third, approval of the railway extension secured through the local Government; fourth, that the interests of the country demand the continuation in power of the Conservative party; fifth, a declaration in favor of the railway to Hudson's bay; sixth, declaring satisfaction with Mr. Norquay's better terms arrangements; seventh, urging measures for the settlement of vacant lands, the promotion of immigration, and encouragement to mining, manufacturing and kindred enterprises calculated to promote the interests of the province; eighth, economy in every branch of the public service. Resolutions were also passed urging the establishment of a Conservative morning newspaper, and a committee was appointed in regard thereto. Great unanimity prevailed, and Mr. Norquay, who was present and spoke, was heartily received and endorsed. A Conservative union was formed.

WASHINGTON, August 24—During and after the Riel rebellion in the Northwest a large number of the mutinous half-breeds, finding their cause lost, made a general exodus from Canada to Dakota, fearing arrest and imprisonment. Arrived upon this side of the line, they attempted to take up claims under the United States land laws, and several hundred of them presented themselves at the Devil's lake land office to make their filings. Register Lord was in doubt as to their rights under the law and appealed to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions. He was informed that the half-breeds, being Indians within the meaning of our laws, were debarred from participating in the rights of citizenship and could not make entry of public lands. The half-breeds, disappointed in their intentions in Dakota and losing their fear of the Dominion Government, have been drifting back over the border and are preparing to take up land again in Manitoba and the Northwest territory. The Dominion Government, it appears, does not desire the return of those turbulent spirits, and on June 29 inst, Minister West addressed Mr. Bayard a note desiring, for the Dominion Government, information as to whether those half-breeds were really taking up land here, and whether they had declared (as was necessary, preliminary to entry) their intention of actually becoming citizens of the United States. The Canadian Government desired this information, to use it in opposition to the attempts of those half-breeds to settle on Canadian lands. Secretary Bayard turned Minister West's letter over to the Secretary of the Interior for reply, and through the Indian bureau the information has been obtained, and was sent to the English Minister to-day. It is substantially that given above, that those half-breeds, being Indians, could acquire no rights on this side of the line. The Dominion Government will not, it is understood, allow those half-breeds to settle on Canadian land, and for their participation in the Riel outbreak they must henceforth be outcasts and wanderers, with a constantly growing spirit for mischief and revenge.—*Boston Advertiser.*

SOFIA, August 26.—A single regiment of troops, with the assistance of a number of military cadets, accomplished the work of deposing Prince Alexander. Before proceeding against the Prince the revolutionists arrested the commander of Prince Alexander's regiment which was at Slivinitza. The provisional government seeing that the populace were violently loyal to the deposed Prince, resigned office and liberated the commander, who at once brought his regiment from Slivinitza and disarmed the regiment which had assisted in deposing the Prince. After this the commander placed under arrest the political leaders, who had managed the *coup d'etat.* The powers have recognized the Government formed by M. Karaveloff, with him as premier, M. Storloff as foreign minister, M. Panoff as minister of war, and M. Gueshoff as minister of finance. The provisional Government has assured the Porte that the movement in favor of Prince Alexander is not inimical to Turkey.

A very enthusiastic gathering of Conservatives was held at Berthier on Thursday last. Stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. Messrs. Ross, Taillon and Flynn, and by several members of parliament and of the provincial legislature, and all were warmly applauded by the crowd. The people showed themselves disposed to look upon the Riel question from a rational point of view, and the wild appeals of Mr. Mercier and his associates to race and religious prejudices produced very little effect.

RUSTCHUK, August 29.—A Bulgarian deputation, a guard of honor and a great concourse of people met Prince Alexander upon his arrival at Giorgevo. M. Stambuloff, the head of the loyal Government, greeted the Prince, who warmly embraced him. The river was crowded with vessels. Amid deafening hurrahs and salvos of artillery, Alexander embarked on the same yacht that conveyed him to Reni, and crossed to Rustchuk, where the Metropolitan and other dignitaries awaited him. All the consuls, including the Russian representative, were present and tendered their congratulations to the prince. M. Stambuloff formally welcomed Alexander in the name of Bulgaria and restored him to power. The prince replied that he had confidence in his people and was prepared to sacrifice his life for their happiness. A body of officers then approached, crowned the prince and carried him on their shoulders to the palace, followed by cheering crowds.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that the Government would propose the abolition of the secret service fund, which amounts to £10,000 yearly. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by a vote of 301 to 181. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and the Unionists supported the Government. Sir William Vernon Harcourt abstained from voting, and Mr. Morley voted with the minority. The announcement of the result caused little excitement.

(*Special cable to New York Tribune*)

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The debate in the House of Commons on the address follows the usual course and proves discursive to an unexpected degree. It has the great merit of not being dull. Mr. Parnell's amendment has borne all the fruit he hoped for, perhaps more, for it has consolidated the alliance between the Tories and the Liberal Unionists. The division on this amendment supplied the first practical test of the closeness of their cohesion. Every important member of both sections of the Liberal Unionists voted with the Tories. The majority of 123 by which the amendment was defeated was, however, no larger than was anticipated after Mr. Gladstone declined to support it. In this, however, as in some other matters, Mr. Gladstone's absence is interpreted as leaving the rank and file of the party to do as they like. Mr. Gladstone's colleagues abstained from voting as a matter of decent respect to their chief. The great body of Gladstonian Liberals followed the Parnellites into the lobby. The debate, moreover, has been embittered by repeated efforts to silence or to embarass leading speakers on both sides. Lord Randolph Churchill's vain struggle to enforce the rules of the House against Mr. Gladstone provoked reprisals all around. The House has seldom seen in the same space of time so much bad temper and bad manners.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

was from the House of Commons point of view the liveliest of the session. The Radical man is now for a variety of reasons the best hated man in the House. The Parnellites accuse him of having turned against them. The Gladstonians complain of him as a deserter from the Liberal ranks and resent what they call his personal attacks on Mr. Gladstone. Having taunted him with his silence since the session began, they combined to prevent his breaking it. E. R. Russell's motion to adjourn the House in order to discuss Sir Redvers Buller's appointment was followed by Arthur O'Connor's protest against Mr Chamberlain's speaking because he was not the first to resume the debate, the adjournment of which he had moved on Wednesday. These tactics proving futile, other obstructionists objected to his discussing matters not germane to Mr. Parnell's amendment. Here they succeeded, the Parnellites refusing to Mr. Chamberlain the indulgence which the House on Tuesday had granted to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Chamberlain's speech nevertheless was

A WONDERFUL DEBATING PERFORMANCE,

sparkling, hard-hitting, exasperating Gladstonians and Parnellites alike and winning tumultous Tory cheers. Well it might, for Mr. Chamberlain rioted in remorseless criticism of his old friends, while offering almost unlimited support to his old opponents. He pledged himself to do nothing to turn out this Government so long as their successors remained committed to a separatist policy. Moreover, he approved of the general scheme of Ministerial policy with the single exception that he will be no party to a measure for making good Irish rents out of British taxes. He avowed to be now, as before, an advocate of large measures for state-aided land purchase in order to create a peasant proprietary in Ireland, subject to the two conditions that such a measure must be financially sound and that the whole arrangement must remain under complete and effective control of the Imperial Parliament. He approved of Mr. Parnell's suggestion that judicial rents should be revised, but he thinks the whole subject is one for enquiry, including the ability of the tenants to pay existing rents. The Chicago convention supplied Mr. Chamberlain with means of attack. He called on the Parnellites to say whether they adopted Mr. Redmond's deliberate declaration that the duty of the Irish members was to make the government of England in Ireland impossible. The answer to this was expected from Mr. Sexton, who, eloquent but prolix, replied to Mr. Chamberlain at great length and with great effect on some points, but neither adopted nor repudiated Mr. Redmond. Mr. Sexton was brilliant, as he seldom fails to be, and gave Mr. Chamberlain many a sharp thrust, but the speech leaves it doubtful how far the influence of the Irish leaders will be exerted in favor of payment of rents. He plausibly argues that payment in full of rents during the coming winter would be evidence before the Royal commission that rents are not too high. "I will not," said Mr. Sexton, "ask the people of Ireland to pauperize themselves in order to furnish arguments for their own ruin."

Professional Cards.

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Surgeon Dentist
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HOWICK: FIRST WEDNESDAY
VALLEYFIELD: SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY
FRANKLIN CENTRE THIRD WEDNESDAY
SPECIALTY. The preservation of the Natural Teeth by Gold and Silver fillings. Best quality English or American Porcelain Teeth [illegible], $10 per set.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered to over 500 patients without accident or any injurious after effects.
No charge made for extracting when replaced by Artificial.
My patrons will please note that my office in Huntingdon is closed every Wednesday and Friday.
N.B.—Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.
Huntingdon, June 1st, 1886.

Dr. Allan McMillan,
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Office and residence, opposite Post Office.

W. SUTHERLAND, M. D.
ORMSTOWN, QUE,
SURGEON and PHYSICIAN,
Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, in 1871.
Office first door west of Matthew Kee's store.

George L. Jordan, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE at JORDAN BROTHERS' Store, BURKE, N. Y. All calls by day or night promptly attended to. Telephone connections. 5-tf

NOTARIAL! The undersigned begs [illegible] in the office of R. HYNDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, [illegible] Huntingdon, in the COUNTY BUILDING in the Village of Huntingdon [illegible]. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.
I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

E. FONTAINE, NOTARY PUBLIC Ormstown, representing the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" (Loan Society) for the Parish of St. Malachie and the County of Huntingdon (except Hemmingford) will be in attendance at his office, every day to receive applications for the borrowing of money, except Thursdays, when he will attend at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, for all notorial purposes. Great advantages to borrowers.
Mr. Fontaine also represents the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.
Ormstown, Oct. 22nd, 1885. 42-yr

DONALD DOWNIE, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
(of Downie & Lanctot)
115 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
Will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on last Saturday of every month.
Attends all courts in District of Beauharnois.
Accounts for collection addressed to Montreal or left with Geo. Hinchford, B.S.C., Chateauguay St., Huntingdon will receive prompt attention. Interviews may be arranged for any evening. 43yr

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Will attend all courts in the District. Quick collections, and returns made promptly. 13-1yr.

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D. McCORMICK, B.C.L.
CHARLES A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L.
Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Ste. Martine and Huntingdon, and give special attention to the District.
Mr. Duclos will follow the Courts in and give special attention to the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Bedford.
Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

SLINGS AND ARROWS

By HUGH CONWAY.

Author of "Called Back," "Dark Days," "A Family Affair," Etc.

CHAPTER III.

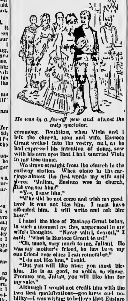
[illegible] began to lose its first full charm of [illegible]. When first I stepped into the world the novelty and freshness of all I saw had kept the evil which I had imbibed in the background. But now that I was a man, now that the glamour with which a boy surrounds everything had faded away, much of Mr. Loraine's teachings, many of his cynical axioms, came back, perhaps unawares, to me. The certainty which he had always felt as to some selfish motive being the hidden mainspring in every action of man or woman, with me became at least suspicion. I had already met with false friends, who had, under the guise of friendship, robbed me not only of money, but of what I valued more—trust in my fellows. After awhile I began to persuade myself that such popularity as I enjoyed was not due to my own merits, but to my wealth [illegible]

Just then Viola appeared.

[illegible]

CHAPTER IV.

[illegible]



He was in a far-off pew and almost the only spectator.

[illegible]

I had hoped that in the agitation natural to a bride who signs her maiden name for the last time she had not noted my autograph. But she must have done so, although she had said nothing about it until now.

So I made the plunge and told her all. Told her my true name; told her of the beautiful house in the west which would be ours; told her of the life, free from care and anxiety as to the future, which stretched before us. Then I besought her forgiveness for keeping her in ignorance of these things. I had, be it said, given her to understand that I was a man with an income just enough to live upon in comfort.

To be continued.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

A FRUITFUL SEASON.

The fruitful season of this year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c.; as a safeguard and positive cure for these distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks, nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment is a safe one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrott of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned all hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did.

Washing Dress Materials!

For various reasons the light and airy washing fabrics will be fashionable this season, but chiefly because they are so inexpensive, and look quite new after every washing and doing up; also, because they are specially adapted for trimming with lace, which is undoubtedly the trimming of the season. Laces of all kinds and colors will be used for out door wear, from the narrow finance to the entire covering for the skirt. We have just received a large variety of the new washing materials, and we also have all the new laces to match at remarkably low prices.

The washing dress materials consist of

Dotted Swiss Muslins,
India Muslins, Victoria Lawns,
India Linens, Mikado Spots,
Madras Muslins, Japanese Stripes,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

MANTLES!

Those who have seen our Spring importation of Mantles and Jackets are highly pleased with our styles and prices.

DAILY ARRIVING:

New Goods in Every Department.

Inspection Invited.

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Perfect Fitting and Moderate Charges.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
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DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

GENERAL NEWS.

Detectives have ceased to guard Mr. Jos. Chamberlain.

Lieut.-Gov. Masson will leave for Europe after the elections.

Archbishop Collulo, the head of the Orthodox church in Roumania is dead.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has recovered from his illness. He preached in Glasgow last Sunday.

A number of soldiers belonging to the Dragoon Guards at Belfast have been placed under arrest for rioting.

Reports sent in to the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway by their agents along the lines in Ontario, show that the crops this year are unusually good.

Sir A. T. Galt has been appointed chairman of the commission recently named to enquire into the advisability of establishing a court of railway commissioners for the Dominion.

Mr. Gorman, of Renfrew, whose premises were recently set on fire, it is supposed because of his Scott Act proclivities, has offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the incendiary.

Citizens of McCulloch Co., Tex., ordered all Mexicans not American citizens to leave the county within five days or be hanged. Each Mexican was served with the notice and left within the time.

R. W. Baxter, of the Finance Department, has been appointed assistant superintendent of insurance under the provisions of the act passed last session. Mr. Baxter has had very long experience in the department.

A man named Joliffe committed suicide the other day at Inverness, Megantic, by shooting himself in the head with an old pistol. He had been suffering from melancholy for some time. He leaves a sick wife and four children.

There was a special meeting of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners last Thursday to meet Sir Hector Langevin, in connection with the completion of the harbor works and to take into consideration a fourth scheme for completing them submitted by the Government. It is believed that the commissioners who were present at the meeting, as well as the Hon. Minister of Public Works, are favorably disposed towards the adoption of the new scheme, which will again come up for consideration at a full meeting of the board.

BELFAST, August 25.—An attempt was made this evening to replace the police in the Protestant quarters of the city from which they had been withdrawn after the beginning of the riots. Fifty constables tried to patrol Shankhill road. A mob stoned the police and the latter, after vainly charging the mob, were forced to retreat. Several were injured. The streets were finally cleared by troops. Six arrests were made.

BELFAST, August 26—1 a.m.—Daly's tavern on Peter's hill has again been wrecked. The mob last night placed chains across the Shankhill road which tripped the police and troops when they charged the mob. Twenty arrests have been made. The police were terribly stoned.

ELMIRA, N.Y., Aug. 25.—Rev. James C. Beecher, of Coscob, Conn., brother of Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, of this city, committed suicide at the water cure here this evening by shooting himself through the head with a small rifle. He had been suffering under severe mental troubles for a number of years, and for a time was under treatment at Middletown asylum in this state. He came here recently in care of special attendants.

VICTORIA TEX., Aug. 25.—The latest storm advices report the loss of Captain William Moore, wife and five children, and his brother Adolphe Moore, wife and three children, formerly residing at Domings Bridge, latterly at Elliots. They came down Matagorda bay on Thursday evening to visit a friend, leaving Indianola in the sloop Dauntless for their destination. Yesterday the vessel was discovered in the bay bottom upwards.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 23.—The Industrial exposition was opened this afternoon, and its machinery was set in motion with electricity by the hand of Mrs. Cleveland from the Prospect house in the Adirondack mountains. Telegraphic connection was made between the buildings and the Minneapolis office of the Western Union, thence through Chicago, Cleveland, and New York city with Upper Saranac lake, and at 4.30 p.m., responding to the pressure of Mrs. Cleveland's finger, many hundred miles away, the machinery suddenly awoke into life and the exposition was declared open.

Captain Lask, of Shreveport, La., who abandoned an estimable wife and took up with a negress, was called out and shot by a band of regulators on Friday.

Advices from San Domingo of the 15th inst., report that the revolution is now limited to the district of Vega and Montroyst, and that encounters were few in number and with little bloodshed, the revolutionists always being defeated. Advices from Hayti report the Republic quiet.

The recall of the French ambassador at the Vatican is regarded in Paris as the first step toward the disestablishment and disendowment of the church in France, which it is thought, will be the result of the Pope's refusal to recede from the position he has taken in relation to China. It is stated that Prime Minister De Freycinet is debating the advisability of repealing the Concordat. It was semi-officially announced yesterday that the report that a rupture had occurred between France and the Vatican is at least premature.

About five o'clock Friday morning Sister Eulalie, superioress of the Immaculate Academy at Newport, Ky., who was nearly convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever was taking some medicine, when the mosquito bar took fire, and in a moment the bed was a mass of flames. Sister Eulalie sprang out and tried to get into the hall, but found the door locked, and in her fright could not find the key. The occupants of the house came to her assistance, and had to break down the door to reach her. When the fire was extinguished, the unfortunate woman was so badly burned that she died in two hours.

SOFIA, August 25.—The provisional Government created by the revolutionists has been overthrown. M. Clement, M. Groneff and M Sankoff, three of its members, have been arrested and thrown into prison and the old ministry reinstated. The deception practised upon them by the circulation of a report that Prince Alexander voluntarily abdicated has exasperated the troops and civilians alike, and a revolution of popular feeling in favor of the deposed ruler is as general as it is intense. A deputation has started out to find the Prince and assure him of the loyalty of the Bulgarian people and army and to endeavor to persuade him to return.

The Pope, in an encyclical letter to the bishops of Hungary on the occasion of the recent fetes at Buda, deplores the spread of naturalism, rationalism, divisions and sects, and says the Church alone can effectually cope with socialism. It is essential, therefore, that the Church should enjoy full liberty. The Pope exhorts the episcopate to guard the sanctity of the marriage ties and to enlighten the faithful on the evils of civil marriages and the illegitimate character of marriages between Catholics and those who are not Christians. The Pope approves of the rejection by the Hungarian Diet of the bill to legalize marriage between Jews and Christians, and condemns neutral and mixed schools.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE SEASON IS PASSING!

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JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.

Montreal, 4th August, 1886.

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Powerscourt, June 9th, 1886. tf

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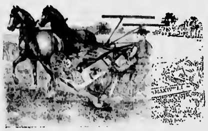

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Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this *without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels*, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

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The Above cut is used in subscribers' mail envelopes, order is received for the insertion of your name in the list of free passes. Be sure to address plainly, and remember that the publisher must be notified when a traveller wishes his paper stopped. All arrangements must be made

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THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880

We say by the 10th—that the heavens might advertised to be clapped on Tuesday the 11th, and between the risk of that place and the Montreal team, will be played on the Montreal grounds instead. Or—as this is pre- The Montreal editor great advantage, as they will be playing on their own ground; this is one the report that they were to pay the Montreal club over to the Hunting- the local dollars for the accommodation is reported correct. We hardly think the original proposition of the "championship series" will stand upon a proceeding; and we do we deem it at all fair to the other clubs opposed to Montreal.

The Bulgarian revolution has ended almost as suddenly as it commenced. The populace seem to have had their blow but not abolished willingly; but that, under the treaty, political instigators had sent agitators to his principalities to stimulate the spirit of rebellion, and that while otherwise alone and unaided he did so reign, and that took him across the Danube and into another country, as they will be "playing on their own ground;" this is done the report that they were to pay the Montreal club over to the Hunting-

SOME ENGLISH EPITAPHS

BY SYLVESTER ...

Wits are not generally nice as to either the objects or the seasons of their jocularities.

The following is a good deal of curious and quaint in this way:

"A house she hath, it's made of such good fashion,
The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation;
Nor will her landlord ever raise her rent,
Or turn her out for non-payment;
From chimney-money, too, this cell is free—
To such a house who would not tenant be?"

...

"Here lies William Smith;
And what is somewhat rare,
He was born, bred and hanged
In this here parish."

...

I will conclude this article by relating the following, appropriate anecdote.

"CAMPING OUT."

Some Suggestions by Hardtrite.

...

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

...

A PAINFUL EDITORIAL CAREER.

BY SCOTT WAY

My name is Archimedes Hardpan. Until recently I was editor of *The Sagbach Horn of Plenty*. ...

...

TO THE RESCUE.

...

Too Bad.

...

WORTH REMEMBERING.

...

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. ... Address the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? ... "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething ...

A SURE THING.

A GREAT AWAKENING.

Albion Hotel,
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietors of this well known Hotel desire to announce that they have re-leased the premises ... Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage extended to them during the past fifteen years, they hope by strict attention to the wants of their guests, to secure a continuance of the same.

Stearns & Murray,
Montreal, May 1886.

Peter Brady,
HELENA.
AGENT FOR THE
HEINTZMAN PIANO,
—THE CELEBRATED—
DOHERTY ORGAN,
—AND THE—
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

WALL PAPER.
YOU CAN BUY
WALL PAPER
Cheaper from
Wm. E. Potter,
MONTREAL,
Than you can from any other house in Canada.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

BORDERS! BORDERS!!
At Less than Half Price.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS
1375, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
Only 50 yds. from the C. P. R. Depot.

Card of Thanks.

... I have the honor to be your humble servant,
M. H. MOIR.
Huntingdon, April 28th, 1886

Watertown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing."

ROBUST HEALTH

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Myriads of Cures

Trust Nothing Else

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

Prices that are sure to take.

SPLENDID VALUE.

A. G. HENDERSON.
CENTRAL BLOCK.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16th, 1885.

Dominion, Quebec Provincial,
—AND—
2nd Annual Exhibition,
OF THE
Eastern Townships Agricultural Association,

WILL be held at the CITY OF SHERBROOKE, Province of Quebec ...

$26,000.00 IN PREMIUMS.

Sherbrooke, 28th June, 1886.

NOTICE.

JUST received part of a car load of Southern Sweet Fodder Corn, which will be sold cheap.
JOHN McCAFFREY,
Trout River Lines.
May 27th, 1886.

WHEN SHADOWS FALL.

When shadows fall and western skies are tender,
And tired day sleeps on the breast of night,
...

What Children Say.

...

When She Spoke.

...

Somnambulism in New York.

...

Bobby's Article on Cats.

...

A Noble Husband.

...

CIRCUS MUSIC.

Some Very Interesting Facts in Reference Thereto.

...

Making an Experiment.

...

Middle Age Anaesthetics.

...

Twin Foes to Life

A Thorough Purgative

Ayer's Pills

Absolutely Cure

Leading Physicians Concede

AYER'S PILLS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
For sale by all Druggists.

DON'T TURN THE PAPER!

A. R. MACDONALD

The New Store

Electricity?
Electricity?

USE DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP ...
DARLING & BRADY, Mfrs.,
Montreal.

Caskets & Coffins.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.
Mrs. A. HENDERSON.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
HUNTINGDON
BRUNET & CO., Proprietors.

NERVOUS
DEBILITATED MEN.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

NOTICE!

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes,

Trout River Lines, May 4th, 1886.

WOOL! WOOL!

J. B. ROBERT.

THE SUN
Life Assurance Company
OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE ... MONTREAL.

Assets, $1,300,000.
Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,
HUNTINGDON

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment Caskets and Coffins in all sizes.
BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc.,
Always on hand.
D. SHANKS.

TELESPHORE PINSONNAULT,
STE. BARBE.

Ste. Barbe, July 8th, 1886.